

*Camp LXXIII* was pitched on the left bank of a brook, the largest we had seen ever since *Camp XXXII*. It was covered all over with very strong ice, under which water continued to flow. It came from a transverse valley to the west of the camp and flowed in a big bend, turning across the large valley to the base of the mountains at its eastern side and farther south and S. S. W. Here the height was 4,753 m. or 40 m. above *Loma-yäsung* which indicates the existence of the above-mentioned threshold. Large flocks of sheep and tame yaks were seen lower down the valley, and from some sheepfolds dung could be collected for our fires. Tracks of kyangs were extremely common, — there was scarcely a square foot without them. The animals themselves were seen in several flocks on the slopes of the surrounding mountains. Rabbits' holes were again numerous, though here appearing regionally, some belts being free from them. Pan. 81A and 81B, Tab. 13, serves as an illustration of the general geographic situation around this camp. To the N. 62° E. is the flat threshold separating the river from the basin of the *Loma-yäsung*. To the E. S. E. are the mountains bounding the basin on the south. To the S. S. W. we see the continuation of the valley of *Niring-tsangpo*, though it is somewhat hidden by small hills just south of the camp. From S. 25° W. to S. 88° W. is the comparatively large group of mountains which is situated inside the big bend of the river. Near N. 70° W. is the upper part of the valley of *Niring-tsangpo*. Judging from the size of the river at *Camp LXXIII*, it may come from several days' distance to the west.

On *November 28th*, the distance covered is 10.3 km. to the S. W. and S. S. W. during which the ground sinks 110 m. or to 4,643 m., being a rate of 1:94.

Leaving *Camp LXXIII*, where we had found a *mani-rigmo* on a little hill, we continued along the left bank of the river. Only on its right side, an erosion terrace had been formed, and the river seemed to press along this side. Farther down the running water grows less and less, and finally comes to an end, after which there is only ice in the bed. Ice-sheets were seen also at the foot of the eastern hills in two or three places. The mountains west of the valley are fairly considerable. Where we cross the bed of the river it is already dry, even without ice. At our second crossing the bed sweeps along the base of a dark green schistose rock with a steep fall into the valley. Here from a tributary gorge, an ice-sheet comes out and nearly reaches the principal bed of the valley. The mountains on both sides of the valley are rounded, consisting of detritus, through which here and there living rock makes its appearance. Higher up in a side-valley from the east, large flocks of sheep were grazing, and along the road three Tibetans were dwelling inside the wall of a sheepfold. They told us that four black tents were pitched in the side-valley. The Tibetan nomads are very clever in finding out such places for their camps where the tents are tolerably protected against the eternal, bitterly cold S. W. wind.